

CARDINAL MERCIER'S VISIT TO BALTIMORE

Belgium's Heroic Prelate, Bearing the Thanks of His Little Nation, Was Met at the Pier in Hoboken By Mayor Hylan, the Welcoming Committee, Archbishop Hayes and a Number of Other Church Dignitaries—Will Go to Baltimore Today to Visit Cardinal Gibbons.

New York, Sept. 9.—Cardinal Mercier, Belgium's gallant champion, arrived here today, bringing to America the thanks of his little country, in whose tragic history he has played so heroic a part. As the venerable prelate stepped for the first time on American soil he was asked for a message to the American people.

"I can only say 'Thank you,'" he replied, his voice quivering with emotion. "What else is there for me to say?"

Cardinal Mercier speaks excellent English, with a soft, musical accent. There is little in the outward form of the man who has played so striking a part on the world's stage to suggest the devoted priest who defied the German invader in the most insistent moment of his country's history. He is a small, thin man, with a clear, calm face, and a head that is bent under the tremendous burden he bore for four terrible years, the features of his heavily lined face seem to reveal nothing but gentleness and kindness. But the deep-set brown eyes look out from under the strongly marked eyebrows with a calm, penetrating gaze which tell much of the unconquerable spirit of the man.

Daylight was fading when the United States army transport Northern Pacific steamed to its pier in Hoboken. Long before the ship had reached the wharf had caught sight of the tall, black figure standing on the bridge, gazing earnestly at the shores of the country which had meant so much to his native land in her hour of deepest need. He stepped up and the cardinal doffed his tricorne hat and bowed again and again in answer.

As the transport was warped to its moorings the cardinal left his post on the bridge and moved down to the lower deck, where hundreds of returning soldiers were waiting for their homes. The cardinal doffed his tricorne hat and bowed again and again in answer.

As soon as the gangway had been run up, Mayor Hylan and the official welcoming committee, Archbishop Hayes and a number of other church dignitaries, who had accompanied the transport up the pier, met the cardinal. He was warmly welcomed by the mayor and the archbishop, and the cardinal doffed his tricorne hat and bowed again and again in answer.

The transport had been welcomed to the dock by the band of the embarkation department, playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." The cardinal doffed his tricorne hat and bowed again and again in answer.

Before he could reach the pier the newspaper photographers had done their worst to him and very patiently and graciously the cardinal submitted to the ordeal. But the whole warmth and manner of his welcome seemed a complete surprise to him. On his way across the Hudson river to Albany, he had been told that the cardinal would be met at the pier by Mayor Hylan and the archbishop. He had expected a formal welcome, but the whole warmth and manner of his welcome seemed a complete surprise to him.

"Oh," commented the archbishop, "all America loves Cardinal Mercier. You will find that out."

Cardinal Mercier went to Baltimore tomorrow to visit Cardinal Gibbons, with whom he will stay at the Hotel Hamilton. He will then go to New York and later visit Albany and Boston. A western tour ending on Nov. 2 will bring his American visit to an end.

SKETCH OF LIFE OF CARDINAL MERCIER

New York, Sept. 9.—Belgium's beloved spiritual prince, guardian of the welfare of 2,500,000 Roman Catholics in the little kingdom whose first resistance to the German invader was a heroic one, arrived here today, bringing to America the thanks of his little country, in whose tragic history he has played so heroic a part.

Typical of the heroism of King Albert's countrymen, this physically frail, but intellectually powerful prelate of the church stirred the whole world to admiration of his courage when on the first war Christmas, in 1914, with Germans everywhere in Belgium, he issued his famous pastoral letter denouncing the invader and urging his people to resist in these words:

"Germany has violated her oath. We can neither number our dead nor compute the measure of our ruin. Occupied provinces are not conquered provinces. They are still Belgium. A ruler is no lawful authority. Therefore, in soul and in conscience you are in neither respect nor attachment nor obedience."

Later, in protesting against the deportation of the Belgians for forced labor, he threatened Germany with the reprobation of the civilized world, the judgment of history and the chastisement of God.

Fifteen thousand copies of the Cardinal's letter were seized and destroyed, the printer was arrested and fined and the brave priest was kept a prisoner in his palace by order of General von Rissing. "Until a retraction of the pastoral had been made," the cardinal not only refused to retract his statements but became even more defiant.

He was given his liberty, finally, and continued to use his voice and pen against the "unjust" Belgian and the brave opinion against the Central Powers. All during the war, however, he was subjected to petty persecutions and humiliations and other hardships were thrown into his way. He went through the bombardments of Antwerp and Malines and braved the

perils of the common soldier. Cardinal Mercier was created and proclaimed a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals in 1907. Before that he was professor in the University of Louvain, which was repeatedly pillaged and desecrated during the war. The prelate's distinguished service for Belgium throughout the war has been told in frequent news dispatches. Less is publicly known of his early record as a churchman.

The cardinal studied at St. Romuald's college, Malines and the diocesan seminary in the same place. He was ordained to the priesthood April 4, 1874, entered the seminary at Malines in 1877 as a professor of philosophy after taking a course in law at the University of Louvain, and five years later was called to the university as professor of Thomistic and liberal philosophy. In 1886 Pope Leo XIII appointed him a domestic prelate, with the title of Monsignor.

He comes of a distinguished religious family, other members of which have won honors in the church. One uncle, the Rt. Rev. Adrian Croquet, died in 1885, was a pioneer missionary among the Indians for thirty-eight years in the Canadian Northwest. He died in Belgium in 1902 and it is the cardinal's hope to visit the scene of his uncle's labors.

Cardinal Mercier's visit to the United States is his last. He has many opportunities for mail sections of the country. As President Wilson is absent from Washington, the cardinal will pay his first respects to Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore and visit the White House later in his tour. According to present plans, the Belgian prelate's itinerary will include besides the cities mentioned, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Albany, Boston, Providence, Hartford, Springfield, Mass., Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago.

FAVOR ADMITTING GERMANY TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Glasgow, Sept. 9.—Co-operation with international laborers in their campaign to procure Germany's admission to the League of Nations and for an immediate revision of the League treaty provisions, which are inconsistent with the statements made on behalf of the League, was the subject of a resolution adopted by the Glasgow Trades Union Council.

The resolution was moved by Delegate Williams of the transport workers, who is a direct-actionist and who urged a reduction in the price of clothing as the first step for the reconstruction of a new era of international co-operation.

The champions of direct action today won a clean-cut victory by the congress voting to refer back a portion of the League of Nations treaty report owing to failure to explain the committee's reason for refusing a few amendments. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 2,556 to 1,570. Before the vote was taken, the chairman of the League of Nations, Mr. Wilson, had been elected president of the congress.

PREDICT A REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOTHING

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Delegates to the convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers here today predicted a reduction in the price of clothing in the near future.

"It's got to come," said Fred Levy of Louisville, "lower prices, on the way and we fellows will sing the loudest when the change comes. Men are not going to pay \$25 for a suit of clothes. The price of clothing is going to come down."

There are not much profiteering in clothes and what little there is we intend to stop."

A STRIKE LEADER IS SUED FOR \$100,000 DAMAGES

New York, Sept. 9.—The Rogers Peet Company began suit in the supreme court here today to recover damages from Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and others for the damage to the company's business as a result of a strike called by the Amalgamated July 20 and the subsequent picketing of the company's stores and factories.

The company declared in its bill of complaint that only sixty of its 200 factory employees are members of the union, and that the company had no complaint about wages, hours or working conditions.

TEMPORARY INSTRUCTIONS RESTRAINING SIXTY-FIVE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE UNION

Temporary instructions restraining sixty-five officers and members of the union were granted the company today by Justice Guy.

RUMANIANS DENOUNCED HUNGARY OF WHEAT

Budapest, Monday, Sept. 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—The government apparently remains in Franz Heinrich having abandoned his attempt to form a coalition ministry and announced his inability to carry out his proposed programme. According to his own statement, he finds that the government headed by Dr. Stephen Friedrich has the general support of the people.

The Rumanians have so thoroughly denuded the country of wheat that nothing is left for the fall planting. If the winter wheat crop is planted, the seed wheat must be carried to the outside. It is understood that the situation has been laid before the supreme council at Paris for action.

Cabled Paragraphs

German Note on Silesian Question.
Paris, Sept. 9.—The German peace delegation sent a note to the general secretariat of the peace conference this morning on the Silesian question. The note complained of disturbances in Upper Silesia alleged to have been incited by the Poles.

DEATH OF JOHN MITCHELL, WIDELY KNOWN LABOR LEADER

New York, Sept. 9.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and one of the most widely known labor leaders in the United States, died at five o'clock this afternoon at the Post Graduate Hospital.

Mr. Mitchell was only 49 years old. Although he underwent an operation ten days ago for the removal of gall stones his condition had been reported as entirely satisfactory and his death was unexpected by friends as he had been ill only a few days before he was taken to the hospital.

With Mr. Mitchell when he died were developed an interest and daughter, Governor Smith, who had called to inquire about his condition, arrived only his last day. It was said by his physicians that while there had been every knowledge of his recovery, Mr. Mitchell had failed to rally from the effects of the operation.

Since 1915 Mr. Mitchell had been chairman of the New York state industrial commission. He also served as president of the state food and fuel administration. He was a member of the New York state council of farms and markets.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Brainwood, Ill., February 4, 1870, the son of Robert and Martha Mitchell. He began work in the coal mines, obtaining his education by studying at night.

He was a member of the Knights of Labor and a deep sympathy for workers in the coal mines. He became a champion of the laboring man's cause, he began the study of law, but soon gave it up to perfect his knowledge of economics and labor questions.

In 1885, while still employed in the mines, he joined the Knights of Labor, subsequently travelling extensively through the west in the combined interest of mining and labor. He married Katherine O'Rourke of Spring Valley, Ill., and shortly after this was appointed secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, becoming president of this organization in 1899 and serving without intermission until 1915.

His affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, which occupied his attention with an appointment as fourth vice president of the national body. He became second vice president of the National Labor Union, serving in that position until 1914.

He was invited to become a member of the New York state industrial council in 1915, and was chairman of the commission at his death. During the war his activities were centered in the coal mines. He was a member of the National Labor Union, which he was appointed president.

During his strenuous life as a labor leader, he found time to write numerous books on the subject nearest his heart. Among the books he wrote were "The Wage Problem and Ideals," and "The Wage Problem and Ideals," and "The Wage Problem and Ideals."

WINDS DRIVE WAVES INTO HAVANA

Havana, Sept. 9.—(By The A. P.)—The Gulf tonight, driving mountainous waves over the sea wall, which are flooding adjoining sections of the city in some places to a distance of six blocks.

GREEKS AND SERBIANS HOLDING BACK ON TREATY

Paris, Sept. 9.—Positive declarations whether they will sign the treaty tomorrow could not be obtained tonight from the Greek or Serbian delegations. At Serbian headquarters it was said that the attitude of the delegation was unchanged; the delegates were opposed to the signature, but the matter had been referred to the government at Belgrade for instructions, which had not so far been received.

At Greek headquarters it was said that the delegates had not yet had a word from the Greek government. The treaty carefully, but if the conditions were found to be as they had been in the past, the Greek government would accept the treaty.

ADMIRAL KOLCHAK HAS NOT ASKED AID OF JAPAN

Washington, Sept. 9.—Counselor Debutch, Charge d'Affaires, announced today that Admiral Kolchak had not asked aid of Japan.

Mr. Debutch points out that Admiral Kolchak has been giving all aid possible. There is no intention of asking the United States or Japan for help, offering in return the northern portion of the island of Saghalien and the Amur valley on the mainland of Siberia.

Mr. Debutch points out that Admiral Kolchak has been giving all aid possible. There is no intention of asking the United States or Japan for help, offering in return the northern portion of the island of Saghalien and the Amur valley on the mainland of Siberia.

President Wilson in Miners' Ask Higher Wages, Short Hours

Declares Treaty Would Be Advantageous to All Nations, Rather Than a Few of the Stronger.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 9.—Declaring that the peace treaty would end the regime of the balance of power, President Wilson told a crowd in the Minneapolis Armory today that the new world order set up would be a world of peace and justice rather than a few of the stronger.

The president's party motored over from St. Paul, where he had spoken at a meeting of the United Mine Workers of America, to Minneapolis, where he was met by a large crowd of miners and their families. He spoke for an hour and a half, and then he was taken to the hotel.

Under the old balance of power, said the president, the world was a world of war and conflict. He declared that the new world order would be a world of peace and justice, and that the peace treaty would be a world of peace and justice.

"The people of the world," said Mr. Wilson, "are tired of every other kind of government but the kind that is going to try. The world has turned a corner that it's not going to turn again."

To destroy autocratic power, Mr. Wilson continued, was the object of the war, yet he said, an autocratic government was not the kind of government that the world was going to have.

When Mr. Wilson said another great thing, he said that the world was going to have a new kind of government, a government that would be a world of peace and justice, and that the peace treaty would be a world of peace and justice.

"The peace of the world is every body's business," said Mr. Wilson, "and it is the first international document that has recognized that fact."

That there should be disarmament and that no nation ever should again attempt annexation were further things that the president said. He said that the world was going to have a new kind of government, a government that would be a world of peace and justice.

Secret treaties, said the president, were a constant source of embarrassment at Versailles. He continued, "The world is going to have a new kind of government, a government that would be a world of peace and justice."

Finally, said Mr. Wilson, there was in the treaty a great bill of rights for labor, establishing an international labor organization to keep up labor standards.

STEEL WORKERS TO ISSUES STATEMENT TODAY

Washington, Sept. 9.—After two lengthy conferences today, representatives of the steel industry and the United States Steel Corporation issued a statement.

John Fitzpatrick of Chicago, presiding at the conference, said while the steel industry was not in a position to make a statement at the conference, he had been made at the conference. He declined to discuss whether a strike would be called, but he said that the union would accede to a truce until after the conference called by President Wilson for October 6 to consider the steel workers' demands.

Union leaders also declined to say whether President Wilson's message to the steel workers was a "truce" or a "demand." Mr. Fitzpatrick tonight refused either to deny or to affirm the truth of reports current here that a statement to be issued tomorrow would be a notice that unless President Wilson's message was accepted, a strike would be called.

BRITAIN WILL NOT ALLOW RUMANIANS RESERVATIONS

Paris, Sept. 9.—In answer to the Rumanian note saying that the Rumanians would sign the peace treaty on the condition that the Rumanians would be allowed to make reservations, the British delegation, headed by Lord Balfour, declared that the Rumanians would not be allowed to make reservations.

In reply to this letter, Nicholas, Minister of the Rumanian delegation, will hand to the council a letter saying that Rumania is unable to accept the treaty, and giving reasons for this.

45TH ANNUAL REUNION OF 2D CONN. HEAVY ARTILLERY

Torrington, Conn., Sept. 9.—The 45th annual reunion of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery was held here today. Forty eight veterans attended. Officers were elected as follows: President, Lyman S. Catlin, Bridgeport; treasurer, C. W. Hinsdale, Litchfield; historian, George H. Bates, Torrington; and Mrs. D. C. Kilburn, East Litchfield.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING; DIED OF HEART FAILURE

Milford, Conn., Sept. 9.—After being rescued from a city during Mrs. Mary C. Headen, 40, of Danbury, died later of heart failure. She stepped into deep water and was pulled out by a group of men. She was revived by use of a pump motor. Two hours later she suddenly died of the shock from her experience which had weakened her action.

Condensed Telegrams

Fire on the docks at Rotterdam destroyed cotton valued at \$1,000,000.

Evacuation of Arghangel by the British expeditionary forces is in progress.

Japan is not considering withdrawal of troops from Siberia at present, it was announced.

Minneapolis Legislature ratified the Woman Suffrage Amendment after the special session opened.

Soft coal production for week ended Aug. 30 estimated at 10,197,000 tons. Hard coal production, 1,946,000 tons.

The city council of Lawrence, Mass., voted to increase the pay of patrolmen to \$5 a day commencing Jan. 1, 1920.

Census Bureau reported cotton gained from the growth of the crop of 1919 prior to Sept. 1 at 138,993 bales.

It is estimated the cost of the proposed flight of Gabriele d'Annunzio from Rome to Tokyo would cost \$500,000, 000 francs.

Department of Agriculture issued a report placing condition of corn on Sept. 1 at 84 compared with \$1.7 at last estimate.

Commercial Cable Co. announced cablegram for Great Britain and points beyond are only accepted subject to delay.

Old Dominion reported crop output of August amounted to 1,937,000 bushels, compared with 1,829,000 bushels in July.

Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, began a counter-offensive against the Bolsheviks on September 1, according to reports.

A wage increase of five per cent. effective Oct. 1 for a period of two years was granted 8,000 pottery workers throughout the United States.

A treaty between the United States and Canada, regulating the Sockeye fisheries on the Fraser River, in British Columbia, was signed at Washington.

New York Cotton Exchange received its first weekly cotton statement from Bombay since the war broke out in 1914. Exports amounted to 15,000 bales.

Victor Murdock, of the Federal Trade Commission, died today of a heart attack while on duty.

Four officers were killed when a company of Mexican soldiers in the army of Governor Estaban Cantu, Northern District of Lower California, revolted.

A strike involving 23,000 miners at Colaba, Ont., which lasted six weeks, was brought to a close when the miners' union accepted the terms of the managers.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the Western Department of the Army, arrived at Los Angeles from San Francisco, on a "tour of inspection" of the border.

Of the 512 steamships which the United States government has chartered for war purposes, 472 have been released. This does not include the 87 Dutch ships which were released.

Members of the Pittsfield, Mass. police department today adopted a resolution under no circumstances would they become members of the American Federation of Labor.

Union building laborers, numbering 500 including hod carriers and plasterers' tenders, went on strike in Providence, R. I., today.

Merchants' Association decided to declare Wednesday a holiday in commercial houses in New York city on account of the many handshaking ceremonies being indulged in with armed Canadians, became a patient for fifteen minutes at the Tuxedo Mill-hospital which he visited here today.

The royal right hand was subjected to a medical examination, and surgeons who made the examination announced that although the member was somewhat bruised it soon would be in a position to perform its duties. The prince was warned, however, against "western Canadian grip," which was declared even more painful than the eastern variety.

After receiving treatment, the prince was a tour of the hospital, chatting with the soldier patients.

BOSTON POLICE FORCE STRIKE

Of the 1,544 Patrolmen 1,136 Voted to Strike—President Lowell of Harvard Has Issued an Appeal to Students to "Prepare Themselves for Such Duty as the Governor May Call Upon Them to Render" An Emergency Committee of Students Has Begun Enrolling Volunteers.

There are 1,544 patrolmen, including special officers, in the police department. The announcement of the strike was made by the police department, which had been in a state of tension for some time.

The city council of Lawrence, Mass., voted to increase the pay of patrolmen to \$5 a day commencing Jan. 1, 1920.

It is estimated the cost of the proposed flight of Gabriele d'Annunzio from Rome to Tokyo would cost \$500,000, 000 francs.

Department of Agriculture issued a report placing condition of corn on Sept. 1 at 84 compared with \$1.7 at last estimate.

Commercial Cable Co. announced cablegram for Great Britain and points beyond are only accepted subject to delay.

Old Dominion reported crop output of August amounted to 1,937,000 bushels, compared with 1,829,000 bushels in July.

Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, began a counter-offensive against the Bolsheviks on September 1, according to reports.

A wage increase of five per cent. effective Oct. 1 for a period of two years was granted 8,000 pottery workers throughout the United States.

A treaty between the United States and Canada, regulating the Sockeye fisheries on the Fraser River, in British Columbia, was signed at Washington.

New York Cotton Exchange received its first weekly cotton statement from Bombay since the war broke out in 1914. Exports amounted to 15,000 bales.

Victor Murdock, of the Federal Trade Commission, died today of a heart attack while on duty.

Four officers were killed when a company of Mexican soldiers in the army of Governor Estaban Cantu, Northern District of Lower California, revolted.

A strike involving 23,000 miners at Colaba, Ont., which lasted six weeks, was brought to a close when the miners' union accepted the terms of the managers.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, commander of the Western Department of the Army, arrived at Los Angeles from San Francisco, on a "tour of inspection" of the border.

Of the 512 steamships which the United States government has chartered for war purposes, 472 have been released. This does not include the 87 Dutch ships which were released.

Members of the Pittsfield, Mass. police department today adopted a resolution under no circumstances would they become members of the American Federation of Labor.

Union building laborers, numbering 500 including hod carriers and plasterers' tenders, went on strike in Providence, R. I., today.

Merchants' Association decided to declare Wednesday a holiday in commercial houses in New York city on account of the many handshaking ceremonies being indulged in with armed Canadians, became a patient for fifteen minutes at the Tuxedo Mill-hospital which he visited here today.

The royal right hand was subjected to a medical examination, and surgeons who made the examination announced that although the member was somewhat bruised it soon would be in a position to perform its duties. The prince was warned, however, against "western Canadian grip," which was declared even more painful than the eastern variety.

After receiving treatment, the prince was a tour of the hospital, chatting with the soldier patients.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—The Prince of Wales, who has been suffering from "Canadian grip" for several days, as a result of the many handshaking ceremonies being indulged in with armed Canadians, became a patient for fifteen minutes at the Tuxedo Mill-hospital which he visited here today.

The royal right hand was subjected to a medical examination, and surgeons who made the examination announced that although the member was somewhat bruised it soon would be in a position to perform its duties. The prince was warned, however, against "western Canadian grip," which was declared even more painful than the eastern variety.

After receiving treatment, the prince was a tour of the hospital, chatting with the soldier patients.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—The Prince of Wales, who has been suffering from "Canadian grip" for several days, as a result of the many handshaking ceremonies being indulged in with armed Canadians, became a patient for fifteen minutes at the Tuxedo Mill-hospital which he visited here today.

The royal right hand was subjected to a medical examination, and surgeons who made the examination announced that although the member was somewhat bruised it soon would be in a position to perform its duties. The prince was warned, however, against "western Canadian grip," which was declared even more painful than the eastern variety.

After receiving treatment, the prince was a tour of the hospital, chatting with the soldier patients.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—The Prince of Wales, who has been suffering from "Canadian grip" for several days, as a result of the many handshaking ceremonies being indulged in with armed Canadians, became a patient for fifteen minutes at the Tuxedo Mill-hospital which he visited here today.

The royal right hand was subjected to a medical examination, and surgeons who made the examination announced that although the member was somewhat bruised it soon would be in a position to perform its duties. The prince was warned, however, against "western Canadian grip," which was declared even more painful than the eastern variety.

After receiving treatment, the prince was a tour of the hospital, chatting with the soldier patients.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—The Prince of Wales, who has been suffering from "Canadian grip" for several days, as a result of the many handshaking ceremonies being indulged in with armed Canadians, became a patient for fifteen minutes at the Tuxedo Mill-hospital which he visited here today.

The royal right hand was subjected to a medical examination, and surgeons who made the examination announced that although the member was somewhat bruised it soon would be in a position to perform its duties. The prince was warned, however, against "western Canadian grip," which was declared even more painful than the eastern variety.

After receiving treatment, the prince was a tour of the hospital, chatting with the soldier patients.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—The Prince of Wales, who has been suffering from "Canadian grip" for several days, as a result of the many handshaking ceremonies being indulged in with armed Canadians, became a patient for fifteen minutes at the Tuxedo Mill-hospital which he visited here today.

The royal right hand was subjected to a medical examination, and surgeons who made the examination announced that although the member was somewhat bruised it soon would be in a position to perform its duties. The prince was warned, however, against "western Canadian grip," which was declared even more painful than the eastern variety.

After receiving treatment, the prince was a tour of the hospital, chatting with the soldier patients.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—The Prince of Wales, who has been suffering from "Canadian grip" for several days, as a result of the many handshaking ceremonies being indulged in with armed Canadians, became a patient for fifteen minutes at the Tuxedo Mill-hospital which he visited here today.

The royal right hand was subjected to a medical examination, and surgeons who made the examination announced that although the member was somewhat bruised it soon would be in a position to perform its duties. The prince was warned, however, against "western Canadian grip," which was declared even more painful than the eastern variety.

After receiving treatment, the prince was a tour of the hospital, chatting with the soldier patients.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—The Prince of Wales, who has been suffering from "Canadian grip" for several days, as a result of the many handshaking ceremonies being indulged in with armed Canadians, became a patient for fifteen minutes at the Tuxedo Mill-hospital which he visited here today.

The royal right hand was subjected to a medical examination, and surgeons who made the examination announced that although the member was somewhat bruised it soon would be in a position to perform its duties. The prince was warned, however, against "western Canadian grip," which was declared even more painful than the eastern variety.

After receiving treatment, the prince was a tour of the hospital, chatting with the soldier patients.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9.—The Prince of Wales, who has been suffering from "Canadian grip" for several days, as a result of the many handshaking ceremonies being indulged in with armed Canadians, became a patient for fifteen minutes at the Tuxedo Mill-hospital which he visited here today.